

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

A Line of Cheer
Each Day of the Year

THE MANTLING SNOW

Both cover many scenes of joy,
And with a mantle of pure white
Hides much that's sordid here below.

Or mask or mantle, it is well
The earth should wear it for a spell,
Of the joyous lure of
Of seeming pure!

Thus urging us to ease the stress
Of squalor and of ugliness.

Jan. 22

Women Who Win in Trade

MISS MAUD L. MASON, BACTERIOLOGICAL CHEMIST.
By Isabel Stephen.

One usually pictures to oneself a bacteriological chemist as an ancient person with horn-rimmed spectacles, bearding his bacteria probing nose, but Miss Maud L. Mason is the antithesis of this. She is a sweet, modest young woman who has not had time to realize that she has done anything out of the ordinary in surmounting difficulties which would have seemed impossible to less persevering girls. Her position in the Bureau of Chemistry in Washington is an important and confidential one. But, let her tell her story in her own words:

"I was born in Gayville, Va., and I am the only sister of four brothers, all older than myself. Mother was left responsible when I was but a baby for these children and at 290-acre farm. She kept her children in school as much as possible, and sent me, when I was three and one-half years old, to the district school, a mile away. Until I was nine I lost only two half days from the school—my brothers drawing me on a hand sled during the winter. I was janitor for two winters later on, occasionally waiting through drifts knee deep and building the school-house fire at \$2.50 each morning.

"At the age of thirteen I entered the village school, not a graded school, but a larger one than our district school, which had at that time been reduced to three scholars. I spent two years there, walking the three miles in good weather and driving my own team in stormy weather. When seventeen I went to Danvers, Mass., to attend the High School there, to keep house for my oldest brother, then just out of college, and to work in his dental office as assistant during my spare time. I passed three years thus, with one year between the second and third spent

teaching a district school ten miles from home. A four-year course in Simmons College, Boston, completed my education.

"I began the preparation for my present work in Danvers, without any money from my own people, and I completed it with the aid of a scholarship of \$500 a year from High School and scholarships from Simmons' covering the tuition for the full four years. My brother helped by employing me whenever possible and by giving me the rent of one of his office rooms during the last two years of my college course. In return for this room I put his office in order every morning and helped in his home on Saturdays. I also found various other ways of earning money by tutoring, teaching chemistry in a private school, by working at the college lunch counter and by preparing media for bacteriological work in college.

"I was appointed to the position of bacteriological chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington in October, 1911, following my graduation from college in June, 1911, so my entering this position was obtained in college.

"As a bacteriological chemist my work in the bureau is twofold—experimental and official. The former is known as 'field work'—the inspection of instruments and containers, so the bacteriological chemist must collect his own samples if he will vouch for the results. Again, bacteria multiply so rapidly that the bacteriological chemist must be near the source of the sample. It therefore sometimes happens that I am sent out with another bacteriologist from the Washington laboratory to set up our apparatus very near, if not in, the factory, and help to collect and analyze the samples.

"Another phase of experimental work is laboratory research work carried on in our Washington laboratory, and this is done in such a way that the product can be obtained under ideal conditions. Our official work consists in the quantitative and to a certain extent qualitative bacteriological analysis of samples of foodstuffs—diseased eggs, meat, milk, cream, butter, oysters and tomato pulp, gelatin, canned fruits being the substances upon which I work. My duty is, therefore, to help enforce that clause of the food laws, enacted in June, 1906, which states that foods consisting of filthy, putrid and decomposed animal or vegetable substance shall not be sold unless the labels clearly state their condition.

"Some of these foods may contain pathogenic bacteria, so we isolate and study all the organisms which are unusual from certain foods, milk, eggs and oysters especially. If my analysis of an official sample warrants my recommendation for seizure of the goods, and the chiefs of the bureau confirm my recommendation, the collector orders seizure, and then, if the owner desires, he may have a 'hearing' before the board and, if he wishes, contest the question in the United States courts. When this is done I—as analyst witness—must appear in the court of the district where the sample was collected. Owing to the uncertainty and expense of publicity of court proceedings, this has, sometimes necessitated my preparing to take a train to any more or less distant city in the United States when I have received a seizure within an hour of the departure of the train.

"This is most fascinating work, and the field is extensive, and will with constant expansion rather than decrease, for both men and women. A college education or its equal, which means a great amount of experience, is also necessary, at least for one to be permitted to take the civil service examination for scientists. Political influence will not help here in the least. Outside the civil service there are frequently demands for women bacteriologists, and I feel sure a girl could get her training in a private laboratory if she could not go to college, and she could feel reasonably sure of securing a position later. The State and city board of health laboratories sometimes permit girls, who show an earnest desire to get such training, to work in their laboratories of free charge, but without compensation.

"The essential qualities needed in this line of work seem to be reasoning power, a mathematical mind, accuracy in figures and in counting ability, to express oneself clearly and decisively in public, presence of mind and self-control in courtrooms, patience for long and tedious hours of work (occasionally we do not leave the laboratory until 12:15 A.M.), ability to plan trains at all hours, to care for oneself in strange cities and, above all, common sense. I by no means possess all these qualities, but can see the need of them."

Delicate Children
Talk with your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. Ask him if he prescribes it for pale, delicate children. Ask him if he recommends it when the blood is thin and impure, and when the nerves are weak and unsteady.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Children's School \$1 Shoes
ALBERT STEIN
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Cash or Credit.

Ladies' Kidney Bed Cloth Top Pat Button Shoe special at \$4.00. Regular \$5.00 Shoe.

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NEW COIFFURE IDEA IS TEAPOT HANDLE

A good deal of latitude is allowed just now in the way of hairdressing. Women with beautifully shaped heads are inclined to cling to the style which is drawn so close to the head as to outline its every curve, while those not so fortunate arrange the undulating waves in more generous fashion. Fringes are a debatable point.

The Teapot Handle has been done to death and curls on the forehead are not universally becoming. Many people still wear their hair with the side or centre parting, in spite of the fact that this fashion has been "in" a long time.

The fashionably-dressed hair is swept back from the forehead in loose waves and drawn to the crown of the head. There it is arranged in a series of interlaced plaits or carelessly disposed coils terminating in the loop which gives rise to its name as the "teapot handle coiffure."

For Classic Features. We had a modified version of it some years ago, and it was a mode that was particularly kind to classic features. With this the hair is invariably drawn forward in a half-circle over the cheek to hide the ears, a few curls softening the hard line against the skin. Rumor has it that the tiny loop curls that were so long worn as a chignon back-dressing are again about to reappear. It is well advised to disregard the current fashion in coiffures, so far as is compatible with picturesqueness.

Spanish Combs. It will be good news to many people that the high Spanish combs are back again in favor, for numbers of women have one or more of these lovely tortoise-shell ornaments tucked away until fashion smiles on them once more. They make a welcome contrast to those obviously paste-studded bandeaus and aggressive feather air-bettes still so much worn, and are particularly grateful set as a support to the high back dressing. Some of these Spanish combs are far more ornate than the usual plain, high-backed ones, and are carved in light-colored wood, sometimes inlaid, and the prettiest are jeweled with barrettes.

Jeweled Barrettes. Scroll-topped combs of paste and pearl, set in platinum, are the latest developments of that particular mode. But, originally designed exclusively for evening wear, they have been worn in the daytime. One prefers the prettily-curved affairs of colored horn or mother-of-pearl or the square-shaped prongs that are set with semiprecious stones chosen to match the dress or cloak. The jeweled barrette seems to get even wider and more ornamental, and make an important addition to the coiffure. One had an inlaid design of pearls strung on slender chains, and another was a trellis work of paste set in a scroll design of gold. Yet a third had a spreading pattern of Prince of Wales feathers, picked out in minute-seed pearls, fringed in bands of silver set with equally minute paste.

IS TEAPOT HANDLE

Of soft white chiffon. The plaited frill is picot edged.

MENU

Breakfast.
Baked Apples, Ham Rounds, Coffee, Rye Bread.

Lunch.
Macaroni and Oysters, Tea.

Dinner.
Fruit and Cake, Cream of Spinach Soup, Lamb and Tomato Steak, Potato Croquettes, Celery, String Beans, Prune Jelly with Cream, Cookies, Coffee.

Ham Rounds.

Chop fine cold ham until you have a cupful, add a half cup of cream, a little pepper, half a teaspoonful of dry mustard and the beaten yolk of an egg. Mix well and spread in rounds of buttered toast; serve as they are or add a poached egg to each round, or cover with cheese and melt in the oven.

JUST FOR THAT VALENTINE PARTY

Invitations to a St. Valentine's Day party seem to be in the most correct form written on the backs of heart-shaped valentines, but who wants to be correct at the expense of being original, so any number of ingenious forms of invitations are devised by the clever.

The only real requirement is that they be appropriate. The table decorations, too, are a matter of personal taste—pink hearts, gold Cupids and blue forget-me-nots can be used to get a Frenchy effect. A simple menu, dairy and wholesome, consists of chicken sandwiches and other varieties, if desired; cut heartshape with a cookie-cutter; delicious cocoa with whipped cream; an apple and nut salad, sprinkled over with red beet hearts cut with a vegetable-cutter; and a plain dressing with whipped cream stirred through it. Pink hearts of ice cream (molds) or ordinary brick ice cream cut in slices and then each slice cut with a heart-shaped cookie-cutter, and small cakes—heart-shaped if home-made, or a big cake with a sugar cupid on top. Small sugar Cupids come ready to be placed on the icing of small cakes. Gift arrows and all sorts of table accessories quite appropriate can be had at reasonable prices—and don't forget the heart-shaped pepper-minis.

Fashions and Fads

Little folks are wearing fur-trimmed bouquets and coats and fur-lined boots. Some of the smartest afternoon gowns are of corduroy or ribbed velvet in bright colors.

The dyed fur is not considered so smart at present because it is copied in the cheaper furs.

The new corsets, the bust is lower, waist larger, but the blouses are fewer and softer.

Colored fans have been restored to favor.

The surprise blouse is very much in vogue.

Shirring promises to be a popular trimming.

Very popular are the various tones of red.

Little tots are wearing coats of colored velvet.

Soft white blouses are worn with the tailored suit.

For hair ornaments, peacock feathers are worn.

The minaret hat is the newest edition in millinery.

In neckwear the turndown collar is here to stay.

Simplicity is the keynote of the smartest afternoon gowns.

For the young people there are all sorts of games. One of the four-jelling games requires envelopes to be hidden, although tied at the end of a long string, and the other end of the string to contain an arrow. The arrow ends are all brought to one place and each lad and lassie selects one, and then the fun of "seeking their fortunes" begins. Often the threads of two become entangled in the chase, and the progress of the search has to be stopped till they are straightened out. The envelopes can be numbered and the lad and lassie having the same numbers on theirs can be partners in other games or go to supper together.

For the "old" married folks, a reminiscence party furnishes most fun. In this each Benedict could be asked to write a description of his wife's wedding gown, to be read aloud when finished and submitted to her judgment. If the bright party to groans usually accompany the writing of such papers, and laughter comes with the reading of them. Wives, too, may be called upon to contribute some interesting reminiscences to be treated in the same manner.

Colored goods should be ironed while damp and upon the wrong side. Delicate colors should not be subjected to a hot iron, because this fades them quite as much as hanging on the line in the sun.

The darker the suit the brighter should be the color used for the blouse.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS.

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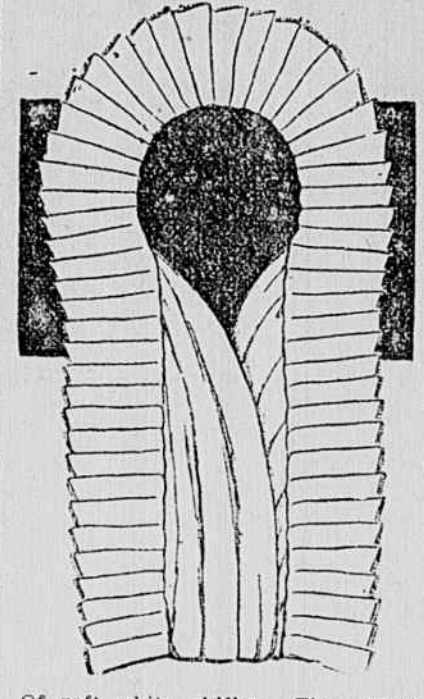
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"Eyeglass and Kodak Experts."
211 E. Broad Street.

A FRILLED VEST.



Of soft white chiffon. The plaited frill is picot edged.

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LETTERS THAT MUST BE WRITTEN

To-day the telephone message and the railroad journey and the telegrams have robbed letter-writing of many of its charms and terrors. There are not many good letter-writers, in the old sense of the phrase. We visit "our friends and telegraph to them and send them local and long distance messages over the telephone—but we don't write letters. However, there are still some letters that must be written.

It is said that Chopin had a great aversion to writing letters. He would walk for miles to avoid writing a note to accept or decline an invitation. It is a pity he could not have lived in this present day of telephoned acceptances and regrets. These, of course, can only be given if the invitation is delivered over the telephone—which is quite permissible now, excepting for really formal entertainments. A genius like Chopin can afford to disregard the small laws that govern the daily life of most persons and nowadays he would probably be a devotee of telephoned answers to letters of all sorts.

Gifts should always be acknowledged by letter, and they should be immediately acknowledged—within two or three days, at the most. There are so many possibilities of loss in our complicated system of delivering gifts that the sender should not be kept in suspense any longer than possible. Moreover, every acknowledgment is so greatly appreciated that its acknowledgment is a pleasure.

Wedding gifts come under this heading. They should be acknowledged as soon as they are received, if possible. In this way they will not accumulate so that the bride's task of acknowledging them is formidable.

Letters must always be sent in acknowledgment of overnight letters. Hospitality, calls take the place of letters in most forms of entertainment. But a week-end visit or an overnight stay with a friend calls for a note.

A note of sympathy should be sent to friends in whose family death has occurred. Excepting in the case of intimate friends this note is even more of a duty than a personal call. In the case of mere acquaintances the sending of a calling card takes the place of a note.

Household Notes

A good mixture to set color in cotton materials is one tablespoonful of turpentine, a handful of salt and a pint of cold water.

Time will be saved if a frying pan or griddle is wiped with a piece of newspaper to remove the surplus grease before it is washed.

When hats have become grayish and shabby, they can be brightened by rubbing over them a flannel sprinkled with a few drops of kerosene.

The addition of a little sugar to the water in which turnips are cooked will improve the flavor.

If white potatoes are inclined to turn black with cooking, try adding a few drops of vinegar to the water.

Brittle finger nails are a lack of oil; eat more olive oil and butter, and rub vaseline every night on the nails.

A delicious sweet sandwich is made of thin slices of white bread spread with jam, topped with cream cheese. It is best to give lines a long soaking before washing. If this method is followed, stains will wash out easily. range turn black from heat, dip a cloth in vinegar and rub on the blackened parts.

Try rubbing the scorched marks on linen with half a raw onion; then wash in the usual way, and if the scorch is not a very bad one, the linen will be white again.

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When John Wilkes-Booth shot Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1865, the world was shocked at the crime. Booth escaped from the theatre and fled to Virginia, where he was cornered in the barn of Richard Henry Garrett, near Port Royal, where he was shot and killed. Booth was fired, and Booth's body was dragged out.

David C. Herold, one of the conspirators, was with Booth in the barn. He was put in Irons with the body of Booth, was transferred to the monitor Montauk from a tug. Booth's body was placed in a grave of an old penitentiary, where it remained until 1869, when President Johnson gave Edwin Booth, the actor, permission to remove the body to the cemetery at Baltimore.

The conspirators with Booth were one after the other rounded up and placed in the penitentiary at Washington. On May 19, 1865, the commission to try these conspirators held their first session. The room in which the trial was held was one of the large rooms of the penitentiary. The commission to sit in judgment consisted of Major-General David Hunter, Major-General Lewis Wallace, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Brigadier-General Alvin P. Howe, T. M. Harris, Joseph Holt and Robert S. Foster. Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Elkin, Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Glendenien, Judge Advocate Henry R. Clendenien, Hon. John A. Bingham, with Brevet Major-General John F. Hartman, of Pennsylvania, acting as special provost marshal.

During the trial the members of the court were all in full uniform. They sat around a large table, while the prisoners were arranged on a platform about four feet broad and one foot from the floor. At the appointed hour for the trial to begin the woo-begone procession, consisting of David C. Herold, George W. Atzerodt, Louis Payne, Edward Spangler, Samuel B. Arnold, Michael O'Loughlin, Samuel Mudd and Mrs. Surritt, wound its way into the court.

Surritt had the left-hand corner to herself, and the seven male prisoners sat sandwiches between six soldiers. Dr. Mudd wore handcuffs connected with chains, but the bracelets of the other male prisoners were joined by wide bars of iron ten inches long, which kept their arms apart. All the prisoners excepting Mrs. Surritt were anklets connected by short chains, which hampered their walk, and heavy iron bars were also attached by chains to the hubs of Payne and Atzerodt.

It took several days for the court to fully organize for the work. It was not until Friday, May 12, that they were ready to take testimony. Spangler, Atzerodt, Payne, Atzerodt and O'Loughlin were charged directly with assisting in the murder, while Arnold, Mudd and Mrs. Surritt, who were "absent from the scene," were charged with having "harbored, aided and assisted the more active conspirators."

At the time of the trial Mrs. Surritt was forty-five years old, Atzerodt was thirty-three, Herold was twenty-three, Payne, the son of a minister, was twenty-seven; Dr. Mudd was forty-five, Arnold was twenty-eight. Spangler's age could not be definitely ascertained, while O'Loughlin was about thirty-five.

The trial continued without interruption until June 23, when the court began the summing up of the case behind closed doors, no one being admitted. What took place in that third-story room of the penitentiary during these "findings," only the court records show. There was much secrecy in the deliberations that followed, and it was not until July 6 that the findings of the court were made public. The four condemned men were Dr. Herold, Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surritt. Dr. Mudd was sentenced for life to Dry Tortugas, but was pardoned by President Johnson on February 8, 1869. Arnold and Spangler, who received a similar sentence, were pardoned March 21, 1869, and O'Loughlin died of yellow fever in this prison on September 23, 1867.

The four prisoners ordered to be hanged were executed at 6 o'clock on July 7. The trial had continued for fifty-three days, during which three or four hundred witnesses were examined. The only other person who could in any of the cases be implicated if they were arrested in Italy, where he was serving as a soldier, on November 2, 1866. He was brought to this country, placed on trial, and sentenced to death, and this trial dragged along until August 7, when he was finally released from prison a free man, although it was generally thought that had Surritt been caught in time to be tried by the military commission, nothing could have saved him from the fate of his mother.

Household Notes

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When hats have become grayish and shabby, they can be brightened by rubbing over them a flannel sprinkled with a few drops of kerosene.

The addition of a little sugar to the water in which turnips are cooked will improve the flavor.

If white potatoes are inclined to turn black with cooking, try adding a few drops of vinegar to the water.

Brittle finger nails are a lack of oil; eat more olive oil and butter, and rub vaseline every night on the nails.

A delicious sweet sandwich is made of thin slices of white bread spread with jam, topped with cream cheese. It is best to give lines a long soaking before washing. If this method is followed, stains will wash out easily. range turn black from heat, dip a cloth in vinegar and rub on the blackened parts.

Try rubbing the scorched marks on linen with half a raw onion; then wash in the usual way, and if the scorch is not a very bad one, the linen will be white again.

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The Great Trials of History

Trial of Lincoln's Assassins.

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David C. Herold, one of the conspirators, was with Booth in the barn. He was put in Irons with the body of Booth, was transferred to the monitor Montauk from a tug. Booth's body was placed in a grave of an old penitentiary, where it remained until 1869, when President Johnson gave Edwin Booth, the actor, permission to remove the body to the cemetery at Baltimore.

The conspirators with Booth were one after the other rounded up and placed in the penitentiary at Washington. On May 19, 1865, the commission to try these conspirators held their first session. The room in which the trial was held was one of the large rooms of the penitentiary. The commission to sit in judgment consisted of Major-General David Hunter, Major-General Lewis Wallace, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Brigadier-General Alvin P. Howe, T. M. Harris, Joseph Holt and Robert S. Foster. Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Elkin, Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Glendenien, Judge Advocate Henry R. Clendenien, Hon. John A. Bingham, with Brevet Major-General John F. Hartman, of Pennsylvania, acting as special provost marshal.

During the trial the members of the court were all in full uniform. They sat around a large table, while the prisoners were arranged on a platform about four feet broad and one foot from the floor. At the appointed hour for the trial to begin the woo-begone procession, consisting of David C. Herold, George W. Atzerodt, Louis Payne, Edward Spangler, Samuel B. Arnold, Michael O'Loughlin, Samuel Mudd and Mrs. Surritt, wound its way into the court.

Surritt had the left-hand corner to herself, and the seven male prisoners sat sandwiches between six soldiers. Dr. Mudd wore handcuffs connected with chains, but the bracelets of the other male prisoners were joined by wide bars of iron ten inches long, which kept their arms apart. All the prisoners excepting Mrs. Surritt were anklets connected by short chains, which hampered their walk, and heavy iron bars were also attached by chains to the hubs of Payne and Atzerodt.

It took several days for the court to fully organize for the work. It was not until Friday, May 12, that they were ready to take testimony. Spangler, Atzerodt, Payne, Atzerodt and O'Loughlin were charged directly with assisting in the murder, while Arnold, Mudd and Mrs. Surritt, who were "absent from the scene," were charged with having "harbored, aided and assisted the more active conspirators."

At the time of the trial Mrs. Surritt was forty-five years old, Atzerodt was thirty-three, Herold was twenty-three, Payne, the son of a minister, was twenty-seven; Dr. Mudd was forty-five, Arnold was twenty-eight. Spangler's age could not be definitely ascertained, while O'Loughlin was about thirty-five.

The trial continued without interruption until June 23, when the court began the summing up of the case behind closed doors, no one being admitted. What took place in that third-story room of the penitentiary during these "findings," only the court records show. There was much secrecy in the deliberations that followed, and it was not until July 6 that the findings of the court were made public. The four condemned men were Dr. Herold, Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surritt. Dr. Mudd was sentenced for life to Dry Tortugas, but was pardoned by President Johnson on February 8, 1869. Arnold and Spangler, who received a similar sentence, were pardoned March 21, 1869, and O'Loughlin died of yellow fever in this prison on September 23, 1867.

The four prisoners ordered to be hanged were executed at 6 o'clock on July 7. The trial had continued for fifty-three days, during which three or four hundred witnesses were examined. The only other person who could in any of the cases be implicated if they were arrested in Italy, where he was serving as a soldier, on November 2, 1866. He was brought to this country, placed on trial, and sentenced to death, and this trial dragged along until August 7, when he was finally released from prison a free man, although it was generally thought that had Surritt been caught in time to be tried by the military commission, nothing could have saved him from the fate of his mother.

The Great Trials of History

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